SOKOLOV, I.I.

Chromosomes with a diffuse centromere in Limnochares aquatica (Hydrachnellae, Acari). Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.5:29-33 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR.

SOKOLOV, I.I.

Calculation of economic effectiveness and the level of automation and mechanization in production. Prib. i sred. kompl. avtomatiz. no.2:53-64 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

BAKHRAKH, L.E.; ZHARKOV, Yu.D.; MAYOFIS, L.Ya.; DMITRIYEV, B.S.; SOKOLOV, I.L.

Preliminary results of the experimental study of the operation of hollow cathodes at pressures in the order of 10^{-2} - 10^{-3} mm. of mercury. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.11:1956-1957 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ACC NR: AP6029897 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0059/0060

INVENTOR: Leybov, E. L.; Kurochkin, Yu. M.; Avilov, V. Ye.; Zhironkin, V. P.; Sokolov, I. L.; Mamontova, L. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vacuum electromagnetic relay. 15 Class 21, No. 184351

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 59-60

TOPIC TAGS: electric relay, vacuum ~~relay~~ technique

ABSTRACT: A vacuum electromagnetic relay is introduced whose coil, wound with a heat-resistant wire, such as glass wire, is placed together with a contact system in

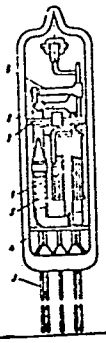

Fig. 1. Vacuum relay

1 - Coil; 2 - contact system;
3 - small leg; 4 - glass tube;
5 - armature; 6 - return spring;
7 - plate.

UDC: 621.318.56. 04-186.2

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ACC NR: AP6029897

a glass tube (see Fig. 1). To reduce both the weight and size of the relay, the device has a rotary armature, positioned parallel to the coil axis, and a return spring, placed together with contact springs on a plate perpendicular to the armature. [JR]

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 06Feb64/ ATD PRESS: 5069

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, I. L.; GURSKIY, A. V.; OSTAPOVICH, L. F.

"Effect of ultraviolet radiation on higher plants."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

Pamirs Botanical Garden, AS Tadzhik SSR, Horog.

SOKOLOV, I.M. (Kuznetsk)

Use of bee venom in sciatica and radiculitis. Klin. med. 37 no.5: 141-142 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(ANALGESICS, ther. use,
bee venom in radiculitis & sciatica (Rus))
(SCIATICA, ther.
bee venom (Rus))
(NERVES, SPINAL, dis.
radiculitis, bee venom ther. (Rus))

SOKOLOV, I. M. Engr.

"Problem of the Effective Utilization of Hydroelectric Stations," abstracted in Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, Nos. 5/6, pp 26-29, 1946.

Technical Division, NKES

SOKOLOV, I. N., jt. au.

Organization and methods of operation of hydroelectric power stations. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1953. 96 p. (53-33430)

TK1081.V3

VARTAZAROV, S.Ya.; SOKOLOV, I.M. [authors]; KRASIVSKIY, S.P., inzhener [reviewer].

"Organization and methods of operation of a hydroelectric power station." S.IA.Vartazarov, I.M.Sokolov. Reviewed by S.P.Krasivskii. Elek.sta. 24 no.8:63-64 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Hydroelectric power station) (Vartazarov, S.IA.) (Sokolov, I.M.)

SOKOLOV, I. M., (Engr)

Dissertation: "A Selection of Rational Methods for Conditioning the Additional Feed-Water for Drum Boilers of High and Superhigh Pressure." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, 23 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 14 Jun 54.)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

Sokolov, I. M.

Selection of a rational scheme of water treatment for drum boilers having high and very high ratings. M. S. Shkrob and I. M. Sokilov. *Teploenergetika* 2, No. 6, 38–44 (1955).—Seven different possible water-treatment methods are considered for 5 different types of available natural waters at several values of condensate return and drum blowdown for a number of high-rating boilers. These combinations are compared graphically and in tables as to their space requirements, steel consumption, and costs. This information aids in selection of the optimum method for certain specific cases. Harold J. Kandiner

(1)

SOKOLOV, I.M.

AID P - 2596

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 19/20

Author : Sokolov, I. M.

Title : Device for cleaning of trash racks

Periodical : Gidr stroi, 4, 45, Ap 1955

Abstract : The article reports on the device invented by Eng. I. V. Aron for the removal of small particles of trash and large floating objects from the trash racks. One diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SOKOLOV, I. M.

AID P - 3210

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 14/19

Author : Sokolov, I. M. Eng.

Title : Supporting device for sliding gates

Periodical : Gidr. stroi., 5, 42, 1955

Abstract : The author criticizes the widespread use of roller gates equipped with steel rails and wheels on dams, spillways, culverts, etc. Recently developed use of plastic wood rails is strongly advocated, and a detailed description of the device is given. One diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SOKOLOV, I.M., inzhener.

Eliminate shortcomings in hydroelectric power station equipment. (MLRA 9:10)
Gidr.stroi.25 no.8:31-33 S '56.
(Hydraulic turbines)

AKOL'ZIN, P.A.; GURVICH, S.M.; KOTLYAR, R.V.; KOT, A.A.; MAMET, A.P.; MIKHAYLENKO, P.S.; PROKHOROV, F.G.; SOKOLOV, I.M.; CHERNOVA, L.A.; SHKROB, M.S.; YANKOVSKIY, K.A.; GUREVICH, L.S.; POLYAKOV, V.V.

To the editors of "Energetik." Energetik 5 no.3:11-12 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Akol'zin, Kot, Yankovskiy) 2. TSentral'nyy kotoloturbinnyy institut (for Gurvich, Mamet,) 3. Teplo-elektro-proekt (for Gurevich). 4. Ministerstva elektrostantsiy (for Kotlyar, Prokhorov). 5. Teplovaya elektricheskaya tsentral'naya stantsiya No.9 (for Mikhaylenko, Polyakov) 6. Perevyazochnyy etapnyy punkt (for Sokolov). 7. Moskovskoye rayonnoye upravleniye energokhozyaystva (for Chernova). 8. Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shkrob).

(Boilers)

SOKOLOV, I. M.

SOV/24-58-10-34/34

AUTHOR: Solomonov, M. S.

TITLE: Conference on Water Preparation in Thermal Power Stations (O vodopodgotovke na teplovykh elektrostantsiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 10, pp 159-160 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During June 24-27, 1958, a conference took place on problems
of water preparation in thermal power stations of high, inter-
mediate, super-high and super-critical pressures. The confer-
ence was convened by the Commission on Steam of Very High
Parameters of the Power Research Institute, Academy of Sciences
USSR, imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, jointly with the Ministry
of Power Stations USSR and the Moscow Scientific-Technical
Society of the power industry. Over 400 representatives of
scientific research establishments and of power stations par-
ticipated. In the section on design, setting and operation of
combined plant with magnesium desilisizing, the following pap-
ers were read:
1) "Experience in setting up and operation of water treat-
ment plant with desilisizing by means of magnesium", V. F.
Gvozdev (ORGRES),
2)"State and tanks in the development of plant for magnesium
desilisizing of water in thermal power stations", V. M. Kvyat-
kovskiy (VTI),
3) "Schemes of automation of plant with desilisizing by means
of magnesium", Ye. N. Krasotkin and V. M. Kvyatkovskiy (VTI),
4)"Problems of designing combined cation water treatment
plant with magnesium desilisizing", A. A. Krupchitskiy
(Khar'kovskoe otdeleniye TEP),
5) "Desilisizing of the water by means of filters", O. N.
Shemyakin (VODGEO).
6)"Investigation of the process of magnesium desilisizing of
water at elevated temperatures", L. M. Zhivilov (VTI),
7)"Magnesium-cation method of desilisizing water", L. S.
Peshko (Donbassenergo).
In the second section, "Experience in designing, setting and
operation of chemical desalting plant", the following papers
were read:
1) "Results of investigations and of industrial tests of
chemical desalting plant and prospects of their application
in thermal power stations with super-high and above-critical
steam parameters", V. G. Prokhorov (MES SSSR),
2) "New ionites for water preparation plant and prospects of
their industrial manufacture", A. V. Pashkov (Institut
plastmass im. Frunze),
3)"Problems of design of chemical desalting plant", V. S.
Chernov (KhOTEP), I. M. Sokolov,
4) "Automation of pressure filters for water treatment in
power stations", S. M. Gurvich (MOTSKTI).
In addition to these papers, 20 informative communications
of various local representatives were presented. It trans-
pired that during recent years methods of magnesium desili-
sizing and of thorough chemical desalting of water have
gained extensive utilisation in Soviet power stations and
these played an important role in the development of Soviet
steam power. Successful mastering of magnesium desilisizing
of water together with the application of stepwise evaporat-
ion in boilers, washing of steam and other measures enabled
ensuring reliable and economic exploitation of high pressure
(110 atm) boilers in combined heat and power stations which
operate with a large loss of condensate. During recent years
rational designs of illuminators have been developed and also
methods for dry dosing of caustic magnesite as well as mech-
anisation of its handling and an original method was described

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652010013-2"

SOV/96-59-7-15/26

AUTHOR: Sokolov, I.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Design of a Water-purification Plant that Combines Magnesium De-silication and Chemical De-salting (Proyektirovaniye kombinirovannykh s magnezial'nym obeskremnivaniyem kationitovykh i khimobessolivayushchikh vodopodgotovitel'nykh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 59-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1947, Promenergoproyekt began to design water-treatment installations which combined magnesium de-silication with lime treatment and coagulation in settlers. The first designs provided for magnesium de-silication by means of calcined dolomite containing up to 30% CaO and up to 20% MgO. However, as there was not enough of this material available, designs were based on de-silication by caustic magnesite containing 70% MgO and 4% CaO. During the adjustment of a combined water-purification installation the magnesite was first dissolved in sulphuric acid. Although the magnesium oxide content was very small, being 3 - 4 mg MgO/mg of SiO_2 removed from the water, the de-silication was nevertheless satisfactory and the silica content of the water was reduced to 1.5 mg/litre SiO_2. From this experience it was concluded that if the

Card 1/4 raw water is of low mineral content it can be de-silicated

The Design of a Water-purification Plant that Combines Magnesium De-silication and Chemical De-salting

during the process of lime treatment by adding magnesium sulphate or chloride together with the coagulating solution to the extent of 3 to 4 mg MgO/mg SiO_2 removed from the water. To avoid increasing the sulphate or chloride content of the water, caustic magnesium is generally used to de-silicate the water. Suspensions of this substance were found to cause heavy wear of pumps and it is accordingly added in the dry condition. There has now been developed a typical design for a combined water-purification and magnesia de-silication plant in which the magnesite section is improved. This plant is called type KhVO-100-D and has an output of 100 cubic metres per hour, which is suitable for medium-sized heat and electric power stations. It is intended for treating river water of specified hardness. A schematic diagram and lay-out of the plant are given in Figure 1. The daily consumption of 75% magnesite is 1 100 kg. The plant is fully described. This is a small simple plant, designed for manual operation of the valves; when these

The Design of a Water-purification Plant that Combines Magnesium De-silication and Chemical De-salting

plants are produced in quantity and mechanised valves and automatic instruments become cheaper, operation of the process can be made fully automatic. All the equipment is located indoors except two tanks, which are lagged. A number of advantages are claimed for this plant, primarily that it is simple and requires only simple buildings. The cost of constructing a typical plant with an output of 100 m^3/hour will be 1 342 700 roubles. As a chemical de-salting method must often be used in heat and electric power stations, Promenergoproyekt has developed a typical design of simplified de-salting and de-silication plant with an output of 100 cubic metres per hour, intended for treating river water of stated properties. A schematic diagram of the plant is given in Figure 2 which lists the equipment used. Calculated reagent consumptions are tabulated: the third variant in the table is the one actually used in the design of the plant as it is more convenient in operation and uses least lime. The arrangement of the

The Design of a Water-purification Plant that Combines Magnesium De-silication and Chemical De-salting

equipment that was adopted is shown in Figure 3; it is described and discussed. Two automatic versions of the plant were considered. The first does not include automatic control of the valves on the filters used for washing or regeneration. The second is fairly complete. The total cost of the first version is 260 000 roubles, and the additional cost of the automatic equipment for the second is 180 000 roubles. The electrical equipment costs 47 000 roubles. The total cost of a completely automatic water-purification plant is 3 010 500 roubles and without automatic equipment 2 570 500 roubles. The very high cost of anionite and automatic equipment should be noted. It is to be expected that the cost of these items will decrease considerably in the next few years; then a fully automatic simplified plant with an output of 100 m^3/hr should not cost more than 2½ million roubles.
There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Promenergoproyekt

YELF, A.Z.; SOKOLOV, I.M.

Painting of wooden articles in a high voltage electric field.
Der.prom. 11 no.6:18-20 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Spray painting, Electrostatic)
(Wood finishing)

L 3974-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/EWA(h) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5020923 UR/0142/65/008/003/0317/0321
612.375.1

AUTHOR: Baranov, I. M.; Skvortsov, S. M.; Sokolov, I. M.

TITLE: One procedure for checking the amplitude characteristics of logarithmic amplifiers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 3, 1965, 317-321

TOPIC TAGS: electronic amplifier, amplitude modulation, quality control

ABSTRACT: The logarithmic amplitude characteristic (LAC) of logarithmic amplifiers can be taken by using the following methods: high-precision instruments; measuring the envelope of sinusoidally modulated voltage; a high-precision attenuator. These methods all yield a relative error of linearity of the LAC on the order of 5-10%, depending on instrument accuracy. (The LAC plotted on semi-log paper should be a straight line.) The authors propose a new method yielding the same order of accuracy as the above methods but permitting the LAC to be taken comparatively rapidly. Thus it can be used for semiautomatic industrial quality control of logarithmic amplifiers, checking the LAC, and regulating the amplifiers. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020923

method requires accurate but relatively simple tests and auxiliary signal generators (generating a square wave and a logarithmic sawtooth oscillation, respectively), as well as standard test equipment. The results were checked and verified experimentally. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

[illegible], I. [illegible]

"[illegible] of Heat Transmission from Water to Ice Slabs," [illegible], No 3, 1954, [illegible]

The determination of the coefficient of heat transmission alpha (kilocalories per m^2hr degree) from water to ice slabs was carried out under laboratory conditions by observing the thawing of ice slabs (2[illegible] cm long, up to [illegible] cm wide, and up to 5 cm thick) in a pan of water of various temperatures and for various rates of flow in the limits 0 to 0.75 m/sec. At the basis of the experiments was the dependence of alpha on the temperature of water and the rate of flow v (m/sec): $a = 90T^{0.43} + 3700T^{[illegible]} v^{0.86}$. The results obtained indicate that not taking account of the temperature of the water in calculation of alpha according to the formula of V.A. Malyshev (<u>Izvestiya Instituta Gidrotekhniki</u>, No 16, 1935) can lead to considerable errors in the computation of the thawing of glacial covers. (RZhGeol, No 5, 1955) SO: Sum.No. 713, 9 Nov 55

SOKOLOV, I. N.

SOKOLOV, I. N. "Investigation of the Winter Operation of the Supplementary Channels of Hydroelectric Power Stations." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Hydrometeorological Inst. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)
TECHNICAL

So: Knizhnava Letopis', No. 17, 1956.

RODKEVICH, S.D., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk, dots.; SOKOLOV, I.N., inzh.; YEFIMOV, B.V., inzh.

Instrument for measuring frequencies and accelerations of oscillations. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. no.3:30-35 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Oscillations--Measurement) (Electronic instruments)

29647
S/146/61/004/004/011/015
D201/D306

24 5200

AUTHORS: Yaryshev, N.A., and Sokolov, I.N.

TITLE: Determining the heat resistance and thermal conductivity coefficients of lamellar materials in non-stationary conditions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 4, no. 4, 1961, 85 - 89

TEXT: The proposed method is based on the conditions of heat propagation in a symmetrical system as shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a metallic core 1, having width d which is in contact with plane samples 2, having thickness δ, made of the analyzed material and the thermal conductivity coefficient λ_s. The core, together with the analyzed samples is held between two plane metal plates having a thickness H. The metal of those plates has a thermal conductivity coefficient λ_m. That is applied to the external surfaces $q_1(t)$ and $q_2(t)$ as shown in Fig. 1. It is assumed that the temperature gradient exists only across the plates and the sample. The heat may

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Determining the heat resistance ...

be also applied to the core through its side wall So. Equations for total thermal resistance R_T are deduced. The graphs of $R_T = f(n)$ or $R_T = f(\delta)$ are taken in the same manner as in the tests of thin laminated materials by the bicalorimetric method of A.F. Byegunkova (Abstractor's note: No reference). The effective coefficient of thermal conductivity λ_{eff} is

$$\lambda_{eff} = \frac{n \cdot \delta}{R_T} = \frac{\lambda}{1 + \frac{R_{cont}}{R_s}},$$

where R_s - heat resistance of the analyzed material having thickness δ, R_{cont} - heat resistance of the joint between two adjacent samples, λ - true value of the coefficient; n - number of layers each having thickness δ. The method was tried experimentally on an instrument model, the plates and core of which were made of electrolytic nickel. Several measurements were made with samples of the same thickness. The dimensions of core: 30 x 16 x 5 mm dimensions of plates: 40 x 30 x 5 mm. Temperatures were measured by a platinum

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VOROB'YEV; SOKOLOV, I. N.; KHOKHLACHEV, A. A.; GRITSKOV, V. N.

"Experimental pressure vessel type reactor for studying problems of boiling and vapour superheating."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

SOKOLOV, I.N., inzhener.

New methods of using the D-157 bulldozer in earthwork. Mekh.stroi. 10 no.12: 18-20 D '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Bulldozers) (Earthwork)

SOKOLOV, I.N.

Bulldozer with twin blades for filling trenches. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.79:6-7 '54. (MLRA 8:4)
(Bulldozers)

SOKOLOV, I.N.

Bulldozer with detachable diesel-hammer for working frozen ground. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.79:8-9 '54. (MLRA 8:4)
(Bulldozers) (Frozen ground)

SOKOLOV, I.N.

Mechanized hoisting of loose materials to upper stories. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.3:53-56 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SOKOLOV, I.N.

Using grab buckets for removing lime paste from pits [Suggested by I.N. Sokolov]. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.6:45-47 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Excavating machinery)

SOKOLOV, I.N.

Lateral core-lifting drill SG-34. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.28:30-33 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Core drilling)

SOKOLOV, I.N.

Drilling wall core lifter and prospects for using it in test drilling. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no. 1:28-31 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.
(Core drilling--Equipment and supplies)

SOKOLOV, I.N.

Work regime of a lateral core-lifting drill. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no. 34:3-13 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Core drilling)

SOKOLOV, I.N.

Depth measuring device for cores recovered by drill-core lifters. Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.5:19-21 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.
(Core drilling--Equipment and supplies)

131-58-6-2/14

AUTHORS: Starun, V. R., Kolesnik, M. I., Sokolov, I. N., Trofimov, M. G., Dudavskiy, I. Ye.

TITLE: The Pressing of Magnesite-Chromite Products on Hydraulic Presses at High Specific Pressures (Pressovaniye magnezitokhromitovykh izdeliy na gidravlicheskikh pressakh pri vysokikh udel'nykh davleniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 244 - 250 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1) Adoption of high pressures in the manufacturing of vault products. The department for chromium-magnesite products at the Zaporozh'ye works is equipped with hydraulic UZTM presses of a pressing pressure of 1000 t (figure 1). On these presses magnesite-chromite products of a length of 527 mm and a width of 155,5 mm can be pressed at a specific pressure of 1160 kg/cm^2. In the case of smaller measurements of the bricks this pressure can be raised to from 1300 - 2600 kg /cm^2, however, with a number of difficulties arising, the principal being those of the separating into layers of the unfinished pieces under formation

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of cracks. This separating into layers occurred, as was found in practice, by a bending through of the molds at the pressing pressure of 1000 kg/cm^2. After the molds had been reinforced (figure 2) it was possible to overcome these difficulties. The experiments were carried out with a mass of 30% chromite and 70% magnesite powder, their granulation and content of humidity being mentioned in table 1. After all presses had been furnished with reinforced molds it was possible to work with high pressing pressure. In table 2 the weight by volume of the unfinished pieces of vault products for the last three months of 1957 was mentioned. The vault products of the Zaporozh'ye works have a smaller porosity than of other works and their strength increased by 20-40%, although the difficultly sintering chromite of the Kimpersaysk deposit was used.

2) Adoption of high pressing pressures in the production of products for converters with oxygen blowing, as well as of Martin furnace caissons. In the pressing of masses with a content of 60% fraction of less than 0,5 mm and among it a 40% fraction of less than 0,088 mm again separations of layers occurred which

are, however, explained only by the elastic properties of the mass itself. Investigations showed that the regime of the rise in pressing pressure as well as of the maintainance of the pressure play decisive part in this. The pressing regime is mentioned in a table. In table 3 the weight by volume of these products is mentioned for the last 3 months of 1957. When finely grained masses were used a slowed down pressing regime had to be fixed as can be seen from the table. The essential properties of the caisson and converter products are given in table 4.

3) The influence of the content of humidity of the initial powders and masses and the quality of their working. Practice showed that the use of powders with a humidity content of more than 1,5% abruptly decreases the pressability of the masses and brings about an increase of the waste by separation of the layers. It turned out that the grains, moistened by water, adsorb the binder less than do the dry ones; therefore the consecutive order of the addition of water and binder must be regulate correspondingly. The masses must also be better worked through,

which is secured by using the centrifugal edge mill "model 115". The use of high pressing pressures makes it possible to increase the density of the vault products as well as their strength in operation. There are 2 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Zaporozh'ye Works of Refractories)

1. Chromium-magnesium alloys--Processing 2. Hydraulic presses--Performance

131-58-6-3/14

AUTHORS: Davydov, I. P., Sokolov, I. N., Trofimov, M. G., Zhukova, P. I., Koroshchenko, A. A.

TITLE: Working of Magnesite-Chromite and Chamotte Masses in Centrifugal Edge Mills "Model 115" (Pererabotka magnezitokhromitovykh i shamotnykh mass na tsentrobezhnykh begunakh "Model' 115")

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 250 - 257 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The centrifugal edge mills "model 115" were developed by the Central Institute for Foundry-Machine Building. In the Zaporozh'ye works they are used for the working of the masses of refractory magnesite-chromite products as well as for chamotte masses. In figure 1 the construction of an edge mill for the production of refractory products is shown without any changes and then is described. The water is added automatically from the mains (see figure 2). The device for the supply of slip is shown in figure 3 and the total view of the edge mill "model 115" is shown in figure 4.

1) Production of chromium magnesite products. In the Zaporozh'ye works the edge mills are mounted under the devices for dosaging

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the weight. The charge is 600 kg. In order to find out the optimum working regime the influence of the duration of working on the granulation of the mass, the density of the raw products, as well as the properties of the finished products were checked. The results can be seen from table 2. Based on these results the mixing cycle, as mentioned in the table, was found. In table 3 the average weight by volume of the raw products is mentioned for January-February 1958, worked on centrifugal edge mills as well as on mixing edge mills.

2) Production of chamotte products. The dosaging of clay and chamotte is carried out by means of automatic weighing devices, of the slip volumetrically and also automatically with pneumatic control. From table 4 the influence of the duration of working on the granulation of the masses can be seen. In table 5 the weights by volume of the unfinished pieces as well as the properties of the products with durations of the working cycle of from 3-5 minutes are mentioned. In the production of chamotte the optimum charge of the edge mills is 500 kg.

Working of Magnesite-Chromite and Chamotte Masses in Centrifugal Edge Mills "Model 115" 131-58-6-3/14

Final conclusions: 1) The centrifugal edge mills "model 115" can be used for the working of masses of magnesite-chromite as well as of chamotte products. It increases the output as well as the quality of the mass. 2) The use of centrifugal edge mills makes it possible to completely automize the working process of the masses. 3) It would be useful to organize the production of these edge mills for the industry of refractories. There are 4 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Zaporozh'ye Works of Refractories)

1. Chromium-magnesium alloys--Processing 2. Refractory materials --Production 3. Refractory materials--Properties 4. Foundries --Equipment

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Sokolov, I. N.

15 (2) SOV/131-59-9-2/12

AUTHORS: Starun, V. R., Kolesnik, M. I., Dudavskiy, I. Ye., Davydov, I. P., Sokolov, I. N.

TITLE: The Production of Unburnt Chrome-spinel Buckets

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 9, pp 393 - 395 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1959 the Zaporosh'ye Works for Refractories started the production of unburnt buckets after preliminary tests had yielded satisfactory results. For the tests two different kinds of compositions were used, as may be seen from the table. They are described in detail in the following. The experimental buckets were tested in 250 t-ladles used for steel casting at a temperature of 1580 - 1600°C. Numerous experiments proved that the unburnt chrome-spinel buckets are a perfect substitute for the burnt ones. Pressing of these buckets is carried out by means of a hydraulic press of the type P-459 with a pressing power of 630 tons. The devices and the press molds were designed by the designers of the works S. S. Kyngorn, V. V. Volnyanskiy, and M. V. Reznikova (see illustration and the subsequent description). The Zaporosh'ye Works of Refractories introduced the production

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of unburnt chrome-spinel buckets warranting a safe operation of the stopping device even under difficult conditions of steel casting. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Zaporosh'ye Works of Refractories)

Card 2/2

BUTENKO, V.A.; DUDAVSKIY, I.Ye.; KOLESNIK, M.I.; SOKOLOV, I.N.

Highly refractory VTsZ cement. Ogneupory 28 no.11:486-493 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod.

KOROTKOV, A.N.; BEREZNEV, V.N.; YURKOVSKIY, A.Ye.; BUTENKO, V.A.; GOLUB, A.I.; DUDAVSKIY, I.Ye.; KOLESNIK, M.I.; SOKOLOV, I.N.; MASLOV, V.D.

Increasing the stability of arches and walls of large-capacity steel-smelting electric furnaces at the "Dneprospetsstal'" Plant. Stal' 23 no.3:222-224 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zavod "Dneprospetsstal'", Zaporozhskiy zavod ogneuporov i Proyektnyy institut i inspektsiya po sluzhbe i kachestvu ogneuporov.

(Electric furnaces--Design and construction)
(Zapprozh'ye--Iron and steel plants)

SOKOLOV, I.

Gas- and oil-bearing dome folds in the Malokinel' region. Nov. neft.tekh.:Geol. no.4:3;8 '48. (MLRA 9:5)
(Malokinel' region--Petroleum geology)

SOKOLOV, I.P.; KAN, Ye.K.; ROZANOV, N.M.; SHMELEV, I.A.

Trends in further oil and gas prospecting in the Fergana Valley. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.12:13-16 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Fergansкiy neftyanoy kombinat Kirgizneft' i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (VNIGNI).
(Fergana--Petroleum geology)
(Fergana--Gas, Natural--Geology)

SOKOLOV, I.P.

Fergana iondine-bromine province. Sov. geol. 3 no.4:79-84 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ferganskly neftyanoy kombinat.
(Fergana--Iodine) (Fergana--Bromine)

S/009/60/000/008/002/005
B027/B076

AUTHORS: Rozanov, N. M., Shmelev, I. A., Sokolov, I. P.

TITLE: Prospects concerning Jurassic oil and gas deposits of the Fergana depression

PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefti i gaza, no. 8, 1960, 8-13

TEXT: The abundant material concerning Fergana shows that Jurassic deposits are oil and gas-bearing to an industrial extent. Several boring operations, e.g. at Mayli-Su lead to the discovery of gas and oil. In 1959 a gas gusher was discovered in the Jurassic sandstone at Severnyy Sokh at a depth of 2050-2070 m which yielded 210.000 m^3/24 hr; the gas pressure in the layer was 222 at. For the time being there is no uniform stratigraphic diagram of the Jurassic cross section of Fergana. The first trial made in 1958 V. V. Kutuzova, who subdivided these deposits into Liassic, Dogger, and Malm. Explorations showed that the Jurassic deposits are unconformable and located on the washed out Paleozoic and Permo-Triassic strata. In various areas Jurassic deposits are connected

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Prospects concerning Jurassic oil and gas ...

with the occurrence of pit coal. Middle and Upper Jurassic deposits are to be found in almost all cross sections in South, East and North Fergana. Regarding the deepest part of the Fergana depression no data are yet available, however, the general geological and geophysical data give rise to the assumption that these deposits exist there in a thickness of over 1500 m. In many hollows between the mountains of Central Asia Jurassic deposits are oil-bearing under analogous conditions. From the beginning of the Jurassic period throughout almost the whole Mesocenozoic the Fergana depression was a region of sedimentary accumulations surrounded by mountains. At the edge of the depression coarser sediments and coal-bearing facies were deposited and in the central parts finer sediments. This distribution of sediments is particularly favorable for the oil formation and its migration toward the edges of the depression. It can be seen from the above that the Jurassic deposits of the Fergana depression are very interesting with respect to oil and gas, especially where these horizons are situated at attainable depths. The geologists of Fergansneftekombinat and NPU Kirgizneft' should therefore focus their attention on the various groups of folds in the eastern part of Fergana.

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S/009/60/000/008/002/005
Prospects concerning Jurassic oil and gas ... B027/B076

N. M. Rozanov and I. A. Shmelev are mentioned. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIGNI (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Exploration)

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SOKOLOV, I.P.; AZIMOV, P.K.

Lithologic oil pool in the Gal'cha field of Fergana. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.7:30-37 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Furganskiy neftekombinat.
(Fergana--Petroleum geology)
(Fergana--Gas, Natural--Geology)

DENISEVICH, V.V.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; SEMENOVICH, V.V.; SOKOLOV, I.P.

Basic results of prospecting for petroleum and gas in the Central Asian republics. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.10:11-17 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ob"yedineniye Turkmenneft'; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut; Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Uzbekskoy SSR; Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR i Sovnarkhoz Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Soviet Central Asia--Petroleum geology)
(Soviet Central Asia--Gas, Natural--Geology)

SOKOLOV, I.P.

Present state of prospecting methodology in the Fergana Valley. (MiRA 14:9)
Trudy VNIGNI no.30:107-130 '61.
(Fergana--Petroleum geology) (Fergana--Gas, Natural--Geology)

SOKOLOV, I.P.

Results of oil and gas prospecting operations carried out in the Uzbek S.S.R. Gaz. delo no.1:15-21 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Sredneaziatskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

SOKOLOV, I. P.

"The Pathophysiological and Typological Concept of Psychasthenia and Fixation Phenomenon." Cand Med Sci, State Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Riga, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 6, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

VORONTSOV, Ivan Aleksandrovich; YEVSIKOV, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich; POPOV, Viktor Yakovlevich; TARTAKOVSKIY, Il'ya Borisovich; YEGORKINA, L.I., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOV, I.P., inzhener, retsenzent; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of repairing diesel engines (Models B2-300 and D6)] Tekhnologiia remonta dizelei (tipa V2-300 i D6). Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1956. 335 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Diesel engines--Repairing)

SOKOLOV, I.P.

25(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1317

Kirovskiy rayon Leningrada v bor'be za tekhnicheskiy progress; [sbornik statey] (The Kirov District of Leningrad Strives for Technological Progress; Collection of Articles) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1957. 171 p. 1,100 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Popilov, L.Ya.; Tech. Ed.: Kuznetsova, P.A.

PURPOSE: This book may be useful to personnel of the shipbuilding, instrument-making, machinery, chemical and metallurgical industries, and to personnel of the maritime and river fleets.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes the progressive experience of the industrial plants of the Kirov district of the city of Leningrad in the fields of shipbuilding, machine building, instrument-making, casting, hydrolytic and other industries. New manufacturing methods are discussed in the articles by V.F. Kovyzhkin, V.P. Kuznetsov, A.Kh. Starostenko, I.A. Maslov, A.L. Labutin, and Ya.M. Shmekker. It is stated that the plant "Krasnyy khimik" has developed and is using a new improved method of making citric acid with the use of tagged atoms. This method has increased production by 48 percent. The plant also makes use

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of a new method of producing magnesium salt which assures a 20 percent increase in production. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

MACHINE-BUILDING, INSTRUMENT-MAKING, AND METALLURGY

SOKOLOV, I.P.

SOKOLOV, I.P., inzhener; SMIRNOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Mechanization of hull assembly operations. Sudostroenie 23 no.1:43-49 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)) (Shipbuilding--Equipment and supplies)

Sokolov, I. P.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Gusyatskiy, Fedor L'vovich, and Panov, Ivan Nikolayevich

Gazorezatel'nyy avtomat MDFKS i rabota na nem (Automatic Gas Cutter Controlled by a Scaled Distance Photoelectric Copying System; Method of Operation) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1957. 107 p. (Nauchno-proizvodstvennyy opyt) 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Sokolov, I. P.; Ed.: Mishkevich, G. I.; Tech. Ed.: Levochkina, L. I.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a training aid for raising the qualifications of personnel operating cutters. It may also be useful to workers preparing tracing sketches, and to the engineering and technical staffs of hullworking shops in shipyards. Workers in enterprises producing boilers, tanks, and steel structures using oxygen-cutting machines will also find it useful.

COVERAGE: This book is a brief review of general problems encountered in oxygen cutting and it describes the latest automatic

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L 63082-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013354

UR/0109/65/010/005/0960/0963
621.385.6.032:264.3

AUTHOR: Sokolov, I. P.

TITLE: Effect of a field disturbance on electrostatic periodic focusing

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 960-963

TOPIC TAGS: beam focusing, electrostatic focusing

ABSTRACT: The effect of small periodic disturbances of the system structure on electron-beam focusing is mathematically analyzed. A simple model is used to prove that some focusing devices may have two values of the focusing potential difference corresponding to one mean speed of electrons. The system characteristics depend on the nature of the field disturbance; hence, two different methods of applying the focusing voltage will result in two different values of the focusing potential difference. Conversely, two mean speeds of electrons may correspond to one focusing potential difference. The focusing conditions are

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013354

determined from an equation of balance of forces (P. K. Tien, J. Appl. Phys., 1954, 25, 10) which is based on a solution of the equation of electrons travel in a specified electrostatic field with an allowance for the beam space charge. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001

KC

Card 2/2

ROKHVARGER, Yefim Lazarevich; ROGOVOY, M.I., nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV, I.S., red.; GILENSON, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Combined crushing and drying of clay in shaft mills] Sovmeshchennyi pomol i sushka gliny v shakhtnoi mel'nitse. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 69 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Clay) (Kilns) (Crushing machinery)

SERGIYEVSKIY, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich; SOKOLOV, I.S., red.

[Some forms of disseminating knowledge of medicine and hygiene; from the work experience of the House of Sanitary Education of the Kirov District in Moscow] Nekotorye formy propagandy meditsinskikh i gigienicheskikh znanii; iz opyta raboty doma sanitarnogo prosveshcheniia Kirovskogo raiona Moskvy. Moskva, In-t sanitarnogo prosveshcheniia M-va zdravookhraneniia SSSR, 1963. 78 p. (MIRA 17:7)

MUROVANNAYA, Sof'ya Iosifovna, kand. med. nauk; SOKOLOV, I.S., red.; KAINSON, I.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Everyday noise and its control] Bytovoi shum i bor'ba s nim. Moskva, In-t sanitarnogo prosveshcheniia, 1961. 45 p. (MIRA 17:4)

SOKOLOV, I. S.

"The Use of 'Aeron' in Some Operations of the Upper Respiratory Tract", Vest. Oto-rino-larinol. No. 3, 1948; Otorhinolaryngol Dept, Lukachevsk City Hosp. -cl948-.

SOKOLOV, I. S.

Galvano-ionization method in novocain anesthetization in tonsillectomy. Vest. otorinolar. no.5:67-68 Sept-Oct 1950. (CLML 20:1)

1. Of the Otolaryngological Division of Mukachevo Municipal Hospital (Acting Head Physician Ye. A. Sklyarevskiy), Mukachevo, Zakarpatskaya Oblast.

SOKOLOV, I.S.

Therapeutics, Physiological

Gastric lavage with two coupled catheters. Fel'd. i akush. 12, 1951

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 1953, Uncl.

SOKOLOV, I.S.

New method of tympanic anesthesia. Vest. otorinolar. 13 no.3:75-76 May-June 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Of the Ear Division, Mukachevo Municipal Hospital, Zakarpatskaya Oblast (Head Physician--S.I. Bergman).

SCKOLOV, I. S.

Esophagus - Foreign Bodies

Extraction of esophageal foreign bodies in cases of scar stenoses. Vest. oto-rin. 14 no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

SOKOLOV, I.S.

Roentgenotherapy of furuncles of the external auditory canal. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no. 3:90-91 May-June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Otolaryngological and Roentgen Division of Mukachevo Municipal Hospital.

SOKOLOV, I. S.

Tonsils - Surgery

Method of stoppage of hemorrhage in tonsillectomy. Vest. oto-rin. 14 no. 4, 1952

Monthly Listof Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SOKOLOV, I.S.; BERGMAN, S.I., glavnyy vrach.

Role of novocaine electrophoresis following tonsillectomy. Sov.med. 17 no.9:37-38 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. LORotdeleniye Mukachevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(Cataphoresis) (Novocaine) (Tonsils--Surgery)

SOKOLOV I.S.

SOKOLOV, I.S.; MYAKLOVSKIY, N.M. (Uzhgorod)

Foreign bodies in the nasal cavity. Fel'd. i akush. no.8:22-23 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

(NASAL CAVITY, foreign bodies
diag. & ther.)
(FOREIGN BODIES
nose, diag. & ther.)

SOKOLOV, I.S., assistent; GANICH, M.M., student V. kursa meditsinskogo fakul'teta (g. Uzhgorod)

Foreign bodies in the external auditory meatus and their extraction. Fel'd. i akush. no.9:7-8 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(EAR, EXTERNAL, foreign bodies, extraction)

SOKOLOV, I.S.

Vago-sympathetic block as an anesthetic method for tonsillectomy in cases of abscesses. Vest.oto-rin. 16 no.1:84 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz oto-laringologicheskogo otdeleniya Mukachevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy. (Tonsils--Surgery) (Anesthesia)

SOKOLOV, I.S. (Mukachevo)

Hematomas and abscesses of the nasal septum. Fel'd. i akush. no.1: 30-31 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)

(NOSE, abscess, nasal septum)
(NOSE, hematoma of nasal septum)
(HEMATOMA, nasal septum)
(ABSCESS, nasal septum)

SOKOLOV, I.S. (Mukachevo)

Severe retropharyngeal abscess and its treatment. Fel'd.i akush. no.4:12-14 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(PHARYNX, abscess, retropharyngeal, ther.)
(ABCESS, retropharyngeal, ther.)

SOKOLOV, I.S., (Mukachev)

Deaf-mutism. Fel'd. i akush. no.6:18-20 Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(DEAF-MUTISM, prev. and control
in Russia)

SOKOLOV, I.S. (Mukachevo)

Acute laryngitis and its treatment at feldsher stations. Fel'd i akush. no. 12:7-9 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

(LARYNX--DISEASES)

SOKOLOV, I.S.

Preparation of a head mirror for examination in presbyopia. Vest. oto-rin. 17 no.2:65-69 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz oto-laringologicheskogo otdeleniya Mukachevskoy gorodskoy bos'nitsy.

(PRESBYOPIA, diagnosis, head mirror)
(OPHTHALMOLOGY, apparatus and instruments, head mirror, for presbyopia)

SOKOLOV, I.S.

Methods of removing foreign bodies from the esophagus in cicatricial stenosis. Sov.med. 19 no.4:78-79 Ap 55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Iz LOR otdeleniya Mukachevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(ESOPHAGUS, foreign bodies,
extraction, in cicatricial stenosis)
(FOREIGN BODIES,
esophagus, extraction in cicatricial stenosis)

SOKOLOV, I. S.

Anesthesia in tonsillectomy by cervical vagosympathetic block. (MLRA 9:1)
Sov. med. 19 no.11:71-72 N '55.

1. Iz LORotdeleniya Mukachevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL,
cervical vago-sympathetic block in tonsillectomy)
(TONSILS, surgery
anesth., cervical vago-sympathetic block)

SOKOLOV, I. S.

Mild method for the removal of foreign bodies from the esophagus with the contracted walls. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.3:76 My-Je '56. (MLRA 8:9)

(ESOPHAGUS--FOREIGN BODIES)

SOKOLOV, I.S. (Mukachevo)

Angina phlegmonosa. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.5:3-6 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(TONSILS--DISEASES)

SOKOLOV, I.S. (Mukachev)

Earwax plug. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.7:31-33 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(EAR--CARE AND HYGIENE)

SOKOLOV, I.S.

Combined use of anesthetics in broncho-esophagoscopy. Sov.med. 21 Supplement:26 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Mukachevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA) (BRONCHOSCOPY)
(ESOPHAGUS--EXPLORATION)

SOKOLOV, I.S.(Krivoy Rog)

Treating acute laryngitis and tracheolaryngitis with a penicillin-novocaine spray. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.2:32-33 F '57 (MLRA 10:5)

(PENICILLIN) (NOVOCAINE) (LARYNX--DISEASES)

SOKOLOV, I.S., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Health education in the struggle against epidemics during the foreign military intervention and Civil War, 1917-1920. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.10:28-33 O '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(HEALTH EDUCATION) (EPIDEMICS)
(RUSSIA--REVOLUTION, 1917-1921)

SOKOLOV, I.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Combined use of anesthetics in bronchography. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.6:78-79 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz otolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya Mukachevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy i Oblastnoy klinicheskoy spetsializirovannoy bol'nitsy (baza Krivorozhskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy)

(BRONCHI, radiography
local anesth., procaine & tetracaine combination (Rus)
(ANESTHETICS, LOCAL
procaine & tetracaine combination in bronchography (Rus)

SOKOLOV, I.S.; ZELENSKAYA, V.M. (Krivoy Rog)

Diagnosis of congenital anomalies of the esophagus in the newborn. (MIRA 13:9)
Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.9:26-28 S '60.
(ESOPHAGUS--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(INFANTS (NEWBORN)--DISEASES)

SOKOLOV, I.S., kand.med.nauk

Health education literature on the prevention of intestinal infections; a critical survey. Sov.zdrav. 20 no.5:81-86 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(INTESTINES--DISEASES)

SOKOLOV, I.S. (Moskva)

Hygienic education of the population in the prevention of infectious diseases. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.6:3-6 '65. (MIRA 18:9)